

she strongly drew back and turned her eyes appealingly toward her mother's face. The lady with the flower showed her bewilderment in her look, while a pained expression flitted across the face of the mother, who leaned forward and whispered just a word—
"My darling is blind!"

Then the whole sunless, darkened life of the fair little being—fair as the flower which had been offered to her—came up before the mind—All beauty shut out from her for ever! For her no foliage strewn, flower-studded scene to follow the bleakness of winter. No looking with awe into the mysterious depths of the night sky, sparkling with glittering, twinkling star-gems, for over those blue eyes the Creator, in the mystery of his designs, had hung the impenetrable veil. No expectant gaze toward the mother's face for the gentle smile that ever soothes a childish trouble; only the blind passage of the little hand over and over those features for one moment's sight of which that growing little one will often and often willingly offer years of existence. For her the birds will sing; the loveliness of form and feather are not. For her, while the babbling stream may make mysterious music, its simple waves and winding reaches and verdant banks do not exist. How bitterly vivid all this as the lady opened the little hand and shut within it the thornless stem of the rose, now bearing a tear on its petals! And there were other swimming eyes in the car.

Printers and Printing.

Many who condescend to illuminate this dark world with the fire of a genius through the columns of a newspaper little think, says an exchange, of the lot of the printer, who sits up at midnight to correct their false grammar and orthography and worse punctuation. We have seen the arguments of lawyers, in high repute as scholars, sent to the printer in their own handwriting, very many words—especially technical and foreign terms—abbreviated, words misspelled and few are no points, and these few, if any, certainly in the wrong places. We have seen the sermons of eminent "divines" sent to the press without points or capitals to designate the divisions of the sentences; also the letters of political and scientific correspondents. Suppose all these had been so printed—the printer would have been treated with scorn and contempt. No one would have believed that such gross and palpable faults were owing to the ignorance or carelessness of the author; and no one but the practical printer knows how many hours the compositor, and after him the proof-reader is compelled to spend in reducing to readable condition, a manuscript that often the writers themselves would be puzzled to read.

A Curious Industry.

N. Y. Observer.
The principal industry of the town of West Falmouth, Mass., is tying business tags with bits of strings, by which the tags may be attached to articles which require to be labeled. A correspondent writing from that village says: "These tags are cut elsewhere and sent to bulk to West Falmouth. The string is also sent in skeins. The business here is to cut the string in suitable lengths, tie one into each tag and return it to the manufacturer in Boston. This sounds simple and small enough, and yet it furnishes occupation to between three and four hundred persons and involves an elaborate system of book-keeping. The business has been carried on by a woman for the last twenty years. The orders which were once filled in a bushel-basket now require large freight boxes, and amount to an aggregate of forty millions of tags in a year. The little pink strings are reeled off and cut in given lengths and bunches, each bunch having 101 strings. These strings are given out by the 1,010, together with a corresponding number of tags, to people coming to the office for them, and are paid for at the rate of twelve to seventeen cents a thousand. Young children tie with their mothers, and even old men, and it is the great source of pin money in the community."

There are said to be fully 200,000 beggars running about the German Empire, and they get as alms not less than \$18,000,000 annually in money, without considering the value of food and clothing given them.

JOB PRINTING
of every description neatly executed at the office of this paper.

AGENTS FOR HERALD.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as our agents; all intending subscribers will therefore confer a favor by sending in their names and subscriptions that they may be forwarded to this office.
St. John's—Mr. W. J. MYLER, Water St. Brigus—Mr. P. J. POWER School Teacher Bay Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. HIERLIHY. Heart's Content—Mr. M. MOORE. Bell's Cove } —Mr. Richard Walsh, Post Little Bay } Office, Little Bay, Twillingate—Mr. W. T. Roberts. Fogo—Mr. Joseph Reidel. Tilton Harbor—Mr. J. Burke, Sr. Kings Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy. Bonavista—Mr. P. Templeman. Catalina—Mr. A. Gardiner. Bay de Verds—Mr. James Evans.
For the present all intending subscribers or advertisers at Harbor Grace will please hand in their names to A. T. Drysdale, Esq.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

"Honest Labor—our noblest heritage."

CARBONEAR, N. F., NOV. 6.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Northern Districts.

Whilst travelling through the various districts embraced within the limits of our recent northern tour, in many instances was our attention attracted to the important public improvements which had been effected in some localities, or to the urgent necessity which existed in others, either for the initiation of some work of public utility or for the further perfection or extension of those already in existence. In no place coming within the scope of our observation did we recognize more urgent necessity for improvement, both with regard to roads and postal arrangements than in the island of Fogo. 'Tis true that at Fogo proper and the adjacent harbors, little cause for complaint exists, in either respect, at least we should say so, speaking from personal observation, and the absence, during our visit of anything like even personal dissatisfaction. On the other side of the Island however, from Joe Batt's Arm to Tilton Harbor matters would appear to be completely different. There we have two flourishing settlements within about four miles of each other, the population of each being engaged in a kindred industry, namely, that of the fishery, in the prosecution of which, free and open communication during the summer months at least, is an indispensable necessity. The population of these settlements, being as we have stated, almost if not entirely, composed of that class upon the results of whose industry during the summer season so much of the general interests depends, is it not we may ask, of the utmost importance that every possible facility should be afforded them in this respect? But what is the real state of the case? A road certainly has been laid out between both settlements, a distance we believe, of about four miles, and although abundance of material is to be found in the neighborhood, the line of road now some years in course of construction, is as yet unfinished, two miles, or about half the distance, that from Tilton Harbor side being but partially completed, whilst the remaining portion extending towards Joe Batt's Arm remains a mere rugged mountain path. Having personally experienced the inconvenience and fatigue inseparable from travel on this road which under more favorable circumstances would have been entirely different, as we learned from subsequent experience in other districts where we travelled much greater distances and with far less fatigue and inconvenience, we made special inquiry as to the cause which might be assigned for such a decided absence of progress in this important portion of the extensive district of

Twillingate and Fogo, and were informed that it was to be attributed to the paucity of the amount annually allocated for that purpose, thus protracting for a series of years, a most necessary public improvement, which by enlarging the grant might be satisfactorily executed within a much shorter period. Then again, at the important settlement of Tilton Harbor we found also, upon enquiry, that no Post office or Way office existed either there or at the neighbouring settlement of Joe Batt's Arm, the mails for all settlements on the island being forwarded to the Post office at Fogo, for distribution to the various localities as addressed. Whilst at Tilton Harbor, we learned that so far as the requirements of the people in that important settlement were concerned, no regular postal arrangement whatever existed, all correspondence and papers addressed to that locality being forwarded by courier from the Post office at Fogo, and left at some house or other, where parties were at full liberty to select their own correspondence at pleasure. We know not, but that a similar unsatisfactory state of affairs may exist at various other harbors on the island, but this much we would observe, that if such be the case, we would most earnestly suggest a remedy at as early a date as possible. In making the foregoing reference to existing defects we do not attribute such to the General Post office at St. John's, knowing as we do, the anxious desire of our indefatigable Post Master General to render the general service of the colony as effective as possible, but simply with the object of directing his particular attention to a section of the country, the postal arrangements of which, we from personal knowledge and experience, can safely say, sadly need reform.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the 'Carbonear Herald,'
ST. JOHN'S, NOV. 4, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—
Since last writing you I have, with much pleasure, noted how accurately and well informed you are kept, upon matters appertaining to the metropolis in particular. Certain, for some time past nothing of paramount importance has occurred, either threatening to destroy or edify the constitutional rights of the people, but it is a matter of congratulation to you, that by skill, education and ability correspondents have made their letters readable and your paper a most interesting sheet. Since the steam agitation by the late contest in the West End has vanished from the political seas, every one appears to be getting nonchalant both with regard to Mr. McLoughlin's victory and Mr. White's defeat; showing that no matter how high political feeling may run,—no difference what hostility or animosity be aroused, the pure unsullied feeling of friendship and good will which beat so strongly and universally in the breast of Newfoundlanders, will at last predominate and take the place or any sentiment tending to cause a breach where no breach should be. It must be admitted, though, that the election of Mr. McLoughlin has not given general satisfaction, principally I think on account of that gentleman lacking the abilities which should necessarily be centered in a M. H. A., who should be gifted with the tongue of Demosthenes and the wisdom of Greece and on account of his return having been to a certain extent compulsory and obnoxious to the will of the people. It has been a question of considerable moment amongst all right thinking men why the influential members of the Opposition used so much endeavours and resorted to so many stratagems to return the gentleman alluded to, and to show such a strong wish to have him at hand (for what?) when they sit the coming session. He has no extra ability. He boasts of none himself. He is devoid of practical knowledge, in as far that he has been in no business establishment to obtain it and his tongue was never made to wag from jaw to jaw. In short, the only thing

which is likely to have inclined the Opposition towards him—Mr. Little, as the 'Chronicle' says at their head and Mr. Scott at their bottom. (a very good place for him)—is his money.
Yours, &c.,
SENEX.

Jottings by the Way.

No. 10.

The road through the entire distance from Upper Amherst Cove to Bonavista proper, is in all probability, with regard to material and construction, one of the finest in the colony. The superiority of this line of road though in no small degree attributable to the superior natural facilities for the making of roads, in this favored section of the colony, nevertheless does infinite credit to the various officials and working parties engaged from time to time in its construction, as also to the patriotic zeal, vigilance and fidelity to the public interests, of the various gentlemen who within the past twenty years have represented the important district of Bonavista in the halls of the local legislature. Approaching the picturesque town of Bonavista, whose very name recalls to mind, the venerable traditions associated with the early history of the colony, the enraptured gaze of the tourist loves to linger in admiration on those varied and truly beautiful features of natural scenery, which meeting the eye of the first discoverer in all their pristine loveliness and grandeur, very naturally and justly elicited from him, the now time honored and appropriate appellation of *Bona Vista* or *Happy View*. The town of Bonavista the chief settlement of the large and important district which bears its name, is situated on a long low neck of land stretching away to the eastward and terminating in that bold headland distant about four miles seaward and familiarly known as Cape Bonavista. Rich and productive as the soil in various portions of the district of Bonavista is well known to be, that in the immediate vicinity of Bonavista offers advantages peculiarly favorable for the prosecution of agriculture. Here are to be seen on every side, comfortable homesteads, smiling farms, blooming gardens, splendid cattle, and all those unmistakable evidences of comfort, happiness and prosperity, which go far to prove the adaptability of the soil and climate of Newfoundland to the successful prosecution of agriculture and its great value to the people of this country, as an auxiliary of no mean importance to the prosecution of its great staple industry. Arrived at Bonavista one or two days were most agreeably spent in visiting the leading points of interest in the vicinity of the settlement and calling upon the principal inhabitants by whom here as elsewhere, I was received with marked demonstrations of hospitality and welcome accompanied by assurances of patronage and support. The ordinary business arrangements having been satisfactorily perfected here, I determined to proceed overland to Catalina, so as to be in a position to avail of the earliest opportunity to St. John's, being anxious to reach my home at Carbonear, from which I had now been absent for over six weeks. With this object in view, immediately after breakfast next morning I started, fully equipped for the journey. The road from Bonavista to Catalina, though equal in material and construction to that from Upper Amherst Cove to Bonavista, still owing to the non settlement of the country along the line, the natural features of which are also in some respects less attractive, is somewhat dreary and monotonous to the tourist, especially when unaccompanied. To this latter fact I must say, I can bear unequivocal testimony, having on this occasion, performed the entire journey, being a distance of nine miles and three quarters without meeting as much as one solitary individual until within a half mile of my destination. The scenery along the line of road however, notwithstanding the disadvantages referred to, is by no means devoid of interest to the tourist choice vistas of mountain woodland lake and ocean scenery being visible along the route, more especially as you approach Bird Island Cove and Catalina. After a pleasant walk of from two to three hours I arrived at Catalina about midday taking up my quarters at the residence of Mr. Coleridge. At the time of my arrival at Catalina, I found that interesting settlement almost deserted owing to the absence of the greater portion of the population at the Labrador. However availing of the limited time at my disposal, pending the arrival of the vessel then expected and by which I had determined to return to St. John's, I waited upon as many of the leading inhabitants as were then at home, by all of whom I was most favorably received being assured as at former harbors of their favor and patronage accompanied by their best wishes for the future prosperity and success of the HERALD. The long wished for opportunity at length presented itself, by the timely arrival of the *Publico Belle*, Drake master, from Green Bay with a cargo of lumber bound for St. John's. Everything being in readiness, and the object of my tour being thus far satisfactorily accomplished, I bade farewell to my worthy host, his good lady, and other friends at Catalina, and was soon on hip-board *Home-ward Bound* bearing with me the most pleasing recollections associated with this my first Northern tour.

Local and other Items.

The extensive circulation of the "Herald" throughout Conception Bay and the various outport districts of the colony render it a most desirable medium for advertising purposes. We would direct the particular attention of business men generally to the above mentioned most significant fact.

Captain Rollo, of the late steamer *Eirene*, accompanied by John Kearney, Esq., Sub-Collector at Labrador, arrived here via Bay Roberts on Saturday morning last, and having arranged salvage with parties who brought on portions of the ship-wrecked cargo to this port, and left again on Monday morning per *Lady Glover*.

The Thomas Ridley, Capt. Taylor, seven days from Boston, arrived last inst., with flour, pork and general cargo to Hon. John Rorke.

The Muriel, Capt. Rorke, which left Labrador on the 29th September, arrived at Genoa yesterday.

The Guide, Captain Penney, left for St. John's, Monday morning last, and arrived there the same evening in time to escape the strong southeaster which sprung up that night. This vessel was deeply laden with cargo and gear, ex. *Eirene* and consigned to Messrs. Bowring Brothers, Lloyds Agents.

The Alpine, Captain Udell, left here yesterday morning for St. John's.

The sale of Flour, a portion saved from the wreck of the steamer ship "Eirene," took place yesterday at the premises of Messrs. Tucker and Cameron, of this town. The attendance being large, a lively competition consequently ensued and good prices were realized.

In today's issue is published the last or concluding number of a series of papers, entitled "Jottings by the Way," compiled from notes taken by the Editor during his recent northern tour. In our next will appear the first or introductory number of a similar series, to be entitled, "A Trip to the Dominion." These papers from the same pen, will no doubt, prove interesting to the numerous readers of the HERALD.

We would direct the particular attention of our readers, especially of our outport friends, to the advertisement of Mr. R. A. McKim, No. 1 Marble Works, Theatre Hill, St. John's. Whilst in St. John's recently we were authorized by Mr. McKim to state, that to make room for a new importation of material, he is at present selling off at considerably reduced rates, his present varied and select stock of Tombstones, Monuments, &c. All persons having orders in his line would do well either to make an early call at this office, or address their communications to the Editor, by whom full particulars will be furnished, as to the various sizes, rates, &c., and all orders forwarded to St. John's with punctuality and despatch.

Sixteen splendid Marble Monuments now on hand, will be sold at unusually low rates to make way for new stock, hourly expected.

THE WEST END ELECTION.—By recent St. John's exchanges, we perceive, that in the election contest in the Western district, the question of nationality was sought to be introduced as a political lever by certain parties in favor of their candidate. Now whilst sincerely deprecating the introduction into our local politics of such a narrow minded and unenlightened issue, we would observe with regard to the native-born portion of our population, looking to their decided numerical superiority we see no reason whatever for the adoption of such an insane course. Moreover, having intimate knowledge of the enlightened appreciation of free institutions on the part of our fellow-countrymen, we feel confidently assured of their ability and determination to exercise their rights and privileges as freemen in such a manner as to conserve the best interests of their native land, without in the slightest degree infringing upon those of their fellow-colonists, who though not born upon its soil, are still to be expected, from length of residence and adoption to be deeply interested in its future progress and the welfare and happiness of its people. Prudence would therefore dictate reticence on the part of those who for their own selfish purposes may feel

disposed to though success stance, is calcul lead to no other ruption of socia and inevit

Some remarks subject of the in corresponded 'Uncle Sam' as peared in the as a so in conn Graving Dock to in correspond ette,' are una our present issu ever, shall have issues of this jo

Extracts from Correspondence.

As I pen the and blowing a ing the sea to about in wild fu the homeward. I hope they will arrive all safe, have arrived, whole have bee is strange that fishery may be are thoroughly line, for instea of good cheer low price eta is natural as others in differ

I am glad down pour of most of our so yded to the ing the water and unwholes good deal of to the use of often servants water is mud lay in all they sumption. Ho vigilant in see water stored girls, for a gre use of good p which should gards our we the space aru and refuse as of small bea will act as a k ter before it. Not long since tense, I notice derings a gir from a well and just close containing a examining the find that it could not esca and there ments with the ing daily used very discredit neglect may l eases to whic and the cause very nostrils. be a very goo officer in e aided by the round a few summer and not only of ot closely and st ers placed in servation of l ing this would deal of good v tion for the water are ver for most of o by the dwelli far from whe well. We a our soil and h drags down i of fever and When we arri we shall not but we shall our children when they sh placed upon of quick lime destroy many bibe.

There have fever in Hea fellow in the to the terrib in the medic cause of this suggested the exhalations h for. We are the bracing w king frost, w and hole an enemy before out on its wa the better, f a thing there of fuss mad ravages it ha not to be wor have been al and talk a go is soon chang danger. The hooping coug so far very fet red. I am y that some of start in clear eval forest. men must p wheel and cl for to who ly of the fishery must be attac if they but ha